The scuttling of the British troops out of the

arms with which they had rashly been sup-plied. The British evacuated Bir Handub to-

day under a galling fire, and had the mortifica-

tion of recognizing the sound of their own

rifles in the hands of the enemy. It is intend-

ed to form a line of simple and easily defended

fortifications just outside of Suakim. It is

also deemed imperative that at least two

ironclads shall remain in the harbor, as

otherwise the small garrison left to

defend the place would surely be overmatched sooner or later. The sickness and mortality

among the troops are increasing to an alarm-

ing extent. Returned correspondents assert

that the spread of disease is due in a great

measure to the Indian troops and camp fol-

lowers, who are unconquerably opposed to the

seek to enforce. The position of affairs on the

sanitary measures which the medical officers

Nile is less favorable for the Mahdi. The re-port is confirmed that he has again been de-

feated by the rival False Prophet, and has fled up the White Nile. The result will probably be

anarchy throughout a large section of the Sou-

dan, but it is thought that the Egyptian garrisons at Kassala and elsewhere will now have a

dan, but it is thought that the Egyptian garrisons at Kassala and elsewhere will now have a chance to escape.

Minister Phelps has been installed at the United States Legation in the members' mansions, victoria street, since last Wednesday. Ex-Minister Lowell is still in London, making a quiet round of visits to literary and artistic friends, whomshis domestic affliction and the carse of office had compelled him to neglect somewhat during the past few months. The new Minister receives many congratulatory calls svery day. Mrs. Phelps expresses herself as delighted with London, and she has received many flattering attentions from society leaders. Mr. Lowell has sent a reply to the complimentary address sent to him by Woroester, but the Town Cierk has locked up the reply in his safe and refuses to show it to anybody until the next meeting of the Town Council.

The ultra-Jingo section of the Conservative party is organizing an enormous anti-Russian meeting to be held at St. James's Hall on the 10th of June, about a week after the arrival of Sir Peter Lumsden in London. Russophobe speakers have promised to attend, and the demonstration, it is asserted, will fully illustrate the temper of the metropolitan populace, and have a marked effect on the arguments of aspirants to Parliamentary honors when they appeal to their constituents in November. Sir Stafford Northcote, the Conservative leader in the House, has, however, refused to attend.

The opposition to coercion by leading members of the Irish National party is vigorous and bitter, and it is aiready beginning to bear abundant fruit. There is not the slightest reason for doubting that the Parnellites have already secured promises of aid from at least thirty Tory members of Parliament, who will oppose the renewal of the Coercion act, both with their voices and their votes. Fifty Radicals are also said to have pledged themselves in the same direction, and many Tories will undoubtedly lend sullen aid to the Irish cause by refusing to vote. Altegother, the prospects of

Driving Russian Poles Out of Germany.

and Silesia describe the present expulsion by Germany, at Russia's request, of Russian Poles from those prov-

inces as being attended by the most cruel and heartrending incidents. Many of the Poles who are now being

ing incidents. Many of the Poles who are now being driven out have been settlers in German territory for many years, and had thoroughly identified themselves with local interests. Most of them went to Posen and Silesia to escape from intolerable despotism at home-the decree of expulsion affects about 30,000 Poles resident in Germany. Bight thousand of these have already been arrested without warning and conducted to the iterman frontier by Frussian troops. The remainder of the 30,000 rodered out of the ampire consist of those who had obtained permits of settlement. The decree of expulsion gives these a short respits in order to allow them time to settle up their affairs, dispose of their property, and otherwise prepare for extradition. Whole villages have already been depopulated, and their refuges inhabitants turned over to the Russian authorities at the German frontier. Numbers of the poor Poles are facing into Austria to escape enforced return to the land of their brith.

A Bold Dismond Robbery in London.

False Report of Emperor William's Beath.

LONDON. May 23.—A report of the death of the Emperor William was circulated in Paris this afternoon,

which caused a fail of 35 centimes in the price of reales.
The report was unfounded. A despatch from Berlin this
evening says the Emperor is progressing favorably toward recovery from his cold, and that it is expected his
health will be completely restored in a few days.

Blomarck Again After the Socialists.

gun a vigorous opposition to the Socialist movement.
Meetings have been prohibited and papers published by
Socialists have been suppressed. One man who intended to preside over a Socialist meeting has been sentenced to a mouth's imprisonment.

Shutting Out the Princes.

Paris, May 23.—The Senate to-day passed the scrutin de lists bill. An amendment provides that Princes of former reigning families shall be inclusible as candidates for the Chamber of Deputies.

Italians and Abyesinians Pighting.

ROME. May 23.—The report of a conflict be-ween Italians and Abyselmians is confirmed. The Ital-ans lost one officer and 17 men.

Past Trains to the West.

On Sunday and daily thereafter the Chicage Limited Express will leave the Grand Central Depot at 9:50 A.M. and run through to Unitage in twenty for the bars, arriving at Chicage 2:50 the next morning this train will also have a fast connection for Chematia, arriving all Chicages 2:50 the next morning this train will also have a fast connection for Chematia, arriving at Chicage and 7:56 the next morning making the run in twenty day, arriving at Chicage the Chicage train will leave the Grand Central Depot at 6 F. M. every day, arriving at Chicage at 9 o'clock the next ovening—460.

BERLIN, May 23 .- The Government has be-

London, May 23.—Private letters from Posen

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE. 100,000,000 marks. King Leopold is much annoyed by the canard, and haskiven orders to

spare neither trouble nor expense to trace it. THE STRUGGLE FOR THE MASTERY IN-Soudan has had its expected effect of reviving SIDE THE ENGLISH CABINET. and immensely strengthening the power of Osman Digma in the Red Sea littoral. The

The True Story of the Fight, and the Indu-ences which May Prevent a Collapse-Trouble Feared with France as Well as with Russia—The Convicted Dynamiters— No Upristing in Africa—Jingoes Preparing a Great Aati-Russian Demonstration— England Suing for Blumarch's Payor. tribes which had been wavering in their choice between allegiance to El Mahdi and to Great Britain have now declared for the former. With them have gone thousands of Arabs who had declared friendship for England. Many hundreds have absconded from the British LONDON, May 23.-The following is the camp itself, and have carried with them the

bistory of the trouble in the Cabinet: Childers was always strongly in favor of settling the Irish question by a large measure of local self-government. He was for many years an active politician in Australia, and siways believed in self-government. His temper is kindly. Some weeks ago he put his ideas into a bill and pressed it upon his colleagues. Dike. Chamberlain, and Bhaw-Lefevre strongly supported him. Gladstone and his Coercion Ring, including Spencer, Trevelyan, Harcourt, and partly Hartington, maintained that it was impossible to pass anything except secretion in the last session of this moribund Parliament. Spencer, who presented the alternative of coercion or resigning, was master of the situation, as his resignation would break up the Cabinet and injure the Government in the English elections, where the people would remember Spencer's courage in governing Ireland in times of terrible stress. The Radicals made a compromise on coercion modified, Spencer getting just enough to swear by.

So the situation remained until Gladstone announced the Purchase bill without previously consulting his colleagues. Gladstone's sudden change was caused by the revolt of the Radicals, and still more by that of the Irish Whigs against a programme of all coercion and no concession. The Radicals then deslared the original compact broken, and renewed their demand for a Local Self-government bill. The struggle in the Cabinet was re newed, but local self-government was virtually dropped. The great point of difference now is whether the Crimes act shall be renewed for one or more years. The Radicals insist on the former or they will break the Cabinet, but the Cabinet won't collapse. The point is too small for so great a plunge in the dark, and the Radicals have their way. The general feeling is that, Dilke and Chamberlain not having made their bid for the lead of the new party apportunely, the collapse of the Ministry would probably involve defeat at the coming elections, for which the party would scarcely forgive n; also that Gladstone is weak and failing. and that Chamberlain and Dilke might b secused of hastening his death. The situation is not embittered by any personal animosity. Dilke is now Spencer's guest at Dublin, whither he has gone with a commission concerning

The final reason against a collapse is the still very unsettled position of foreign affairs. The hitch in the parleying with Russia is more serious than is generally believed, and the evasive answers of the Ministers in Parliament have increased the alarm. The publishing of the Bosphore Egyptien shows that France is savagely hostile, and is resolved to use England's difficulties and isolation to the bitter end. Indeed, some believe that the relations between France and England have become so strained that the stoppage of the Guards at Alexandria was directed against France more than Russia Gladstone's retirement is widely discussed. Nobody is certain, as he does not know himself His intentions change daily, like his health, Present prospects are that the Cabinet will hold logether, and that Gladstone will not retire un-til the general elections have been won by the spectacle of a united party under the match-less glamour of Gladstone's name.

wote. Altogether, the prospects of the Government on the reassembling of Parliament are about as gloomy as possible.

It is now ascertained that the visit of the Earl of Rosobery to Berlin is really political, and was caused by the discovery that Bismarck had urged Turkey to take the part of Russian it he event of an Anglo-Russian was. The British Cabinet has tardily become convinced of the folly of having both France and Germany against England, Friendship with France, however, seems impossible of attainment, and even if the most cordial assurances were officially made they would be distrusted on both sides of the Channel. It hashterefore been decided to cultivate the good will of Germany, and Bismarck proves to be quite willing to be propitiated. Lord Rosebery visited the Channellor to-day in company with and as the friend of Count Herbert Bismarck. He had a hearty reception, and as soon as Prince Bismarck learned that the Earl was fully authorized by the Cabinet to enter into negotiations on behalf of England the Chancellor expressed himself as greatly pleased, and agreed to arrange another interview at an carly date. It is understood that Lord Rosebery's visit is due in part to Prince Bismarck's disinclination to tak freely with Bir Edward Baidwin Malet, the British ambassador at Berlin.

No decision has yet been reached at Rome concerning the vacant Catholic Bishopric of Dublin. In the face of the determined opposition offered by the Irish prolesses, who are vigorously seconded by the Nationalist party, the Pope hesitates to confirm the British nomines urged upon him by Mr. Errington, England's semi-official representative at the Papal court. Mr. Errington arrived in Dublin to-day from It has just been ascertained that the prison suthorities intended to convey the convicted synamiters, Cunningham and Burton, from Newgate prison to the convict prison at Chatham on Tuesday last, the day after sentence was passed upon them, but the Superintendent of Police received an anonymous letter on Monday afternoon, immediately after the conviction of the prisoners, stating that a plot was on foot to rescue Cunningham and Burton as they were being removed from Newgate to the Pope hesitates to confirm the British nomines urged upon him by Mr. Errington, England's semi-official representative at the Papal court. Mr. Errington arrived in Dublin to-day from Rome, and proceeded directly to the Castle, where he had along interview with Earl Spencer. The Parisian papers have lately been stirred up to a degree of enterprise that is truly phenomenal for them by the influence of English and American competition. This was strikingly shown on the afternoon of Victor Hugo's death, when no less than thirty-two reporters surrounded the house, each anxious to get the news first, so as to have his paper the first on the street with a special edition. On the night of Leon Gambetta's death, less than three years ago, not a single reporter was in attendance. Another display of enterprise is the establishment by the Telegraphe of a special wire between Paris and London, and this example is to be followed by several other papers. Mr. Charles Powell, Secretary of the Church of England Workmen's Boolety, sailed for America to-day. He intends to deliver a series of isotures in the United States. Mr. Powell's chief credentials are furnished by the Archbishop of Canterbury. places of permanent confinement, and that the authorities had better observe strict secrecy as to the date of their removal. This letter sused the authorities to postpone the removal if the dynamiters, and the police spread a report that Cunningham and Burton were to be en to Portland prison. That same evening a detective reported a number of suspicious men loitering in and around the Paddingto railway station. The officer went to obtain asistance, intending to arrest them, but when he returned with reenforcements the suspected persons had vanished. On Thursday the conricts started from the Holborn Viaduct station 200 yards from Newgate, having been conveyed thither in separate cabe, each prisoner being heavily ironed and guarded by two armed warders. Armed policemen dressed in plain sivilian's clothes were scattered every few yards between the railway station and Newgate, while a strong reserve force was kept within basy calling distance to prevent a rescue. Both the prisoners conversed freely with the warders at Newgate after being sentenced. Cunsingham said he did not care a --- about his sentence, as he did not intend to remain in prison a lifetime. Whether he meant that he would commit suicide or that his friends would ffect his escape is yet uncertain. Burton has pover yet admitted his guilt, but protested his anocence to the last moment before leaving Newgate, and cursed his stupidity, as h termed it, in talking too much when he made his speech in his own defence. He often referred to the fatal brown trunk taken from Cunningham's lodgings which was found in his possession. He became greatly irritated when several of the warders laughed at his story the norning after sentence was passed upon him. Both Cunningham and Burton evidently expected that they would receive permission to supply their own breakfasts from an adjacent tavern on Tuesday morning, the day after their sentence, and protested loudly when prison are was served to them. Burton refused to eat it on that day, but soon began to partake heartiy of the fare. The authorities now believe that the demand of the prisoners to be allowed o purchase their own meals was the means by which they intended to communicate with their friends in order to keep them posted, so that their rescue could be effected.

A Beld Diamend Robbery in London.

LONDON, May 25.—The office of Alexander Brothers, diamond merchants, at 16 Hatton Garden, E. C., was entered by a thief last evening and robbed of diamonds worth \$10,000. The robber entered the main office of the establishment in a businessilike way. James Alexander was sitting in this office. The intruder seized a bag of diamonds and attempted to run away with it. Mr. Alexander intercepted him, and a desperate struggle ensued. The robber drew a revolver and fired at the juwalisr. The bullet piercad Br. Alexander's hand, and no sease with his booty. Mr. Alexander's wound is not regarded as scrious. The Globe of yesterday evening had the exclusive publication of a sensational story, credted to the Paris Societé de Géographie, of s great Mohammedan uprising in Central Africa. The story did great credit to the imagin ative powers of its author, and outlined the esablishment of a new empire, which was to ex tend straight across the continent, from the Indian to the Atlantic Ocean, and was all to be under the sovereignty of the Sultan of Zanzi-bar. Incidentally it described the burning of depots belonging to the International African Association, and predicted the collapse of the new Iree State of Congo. At the main office of the International Association in Brussels today, the officials declared that there was not a shadow of foundation for the story. They reselve and send cablegrams every day from an to their agents on the Congo, and all these messages are transmitted via Zanzibar. If there had been any such revolt as is described in the Globe, they would naturally have heard of it before now, but to make sure, they had asked for information all along the line of the reported uprising, and had been assured that the story was untrue. They believed that the circulation of the story was due to the intrigues of the French rivals of the association, and that it was invented in the hope of preventing success of the association's new loan of

VICTOR HUGO'S DEATH.

People Writing their Names in a Book Out-side his House-His Bequest to the Poor. PARIS, May 23 .- The street in front of Victor Hugo's house was thronged with people last night up to a late hour. A register had been placed outside the house, and people waited for hours for an opportunity to inscribe their names. The crowd maintained a reverent-silence, conversation being carried on in hushed tones. The official deputation appoint

erent-slience, conversation being carried on in hushed tones. The official deputation appointed by the Academy to attend the funeral will consist of the last four members elected to the "Forty Immortals." These are Pailieron, Mazade, Coppès, and Lesseps.

The cierical papers denounce M. Lockroy for withholding Archbishop Guibert's letter from the dying poet. They assert that the answer returned by M. Lockroy was entirely unauthorized, and think that had M. Hugo seen the Archbishop's letter he might have accepted the religious services which were offered.

The features of the doad man, which had been distorted with pain during his last hours of suffering, have since his death resumed their wonted expression of calm screnity.

Hugo bequeathed \$10,000 to the poor. He left a request that his body should be conveyed to the grave; in a pauper hearse," without any religious rites. In the document containing this request Hugo affirms his belief in God. A fund for a national monument to the dead poet has already been opened.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. De Lafarge moved that the Pantheon be secularized in order that Victor Hugo might be buried there. Urgency was voted for this motion by a ballot of 229 to 114. M. Allain-Tarje, Minister for the Interior, asked the Deputies to postpone a vote on the previous question until the next sitting of the Chamber of Deputies adjourned until Tuesday in respect to the dead poet.

The Chamber voted and the Senate approved an appropriation of \$4,000 for the ordinary funeral expenses. The funeral will take place next Friday.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

India to Spend \$50,000,000 Building Rail 50,000 Rides for the Ameer.

London, May 23 .- The Indian Government proposes, with a loan of \$50,000,000 sanctioned by Parliament, to rapidly strengthen the railway system of India, in both a commercial and military sense. There will be expended \$10,-500,000 in constructing a railway west of the Indus; \$10,000,000 in building another railway on the east side of the Indus, including a ferry across that river: \$2,000,000 in building a bridge; \$1,000,000 in the construction of another road on the west side of the Indus and crossing the Pisheon plateau, and \$1,500,000 in still another line west of the Indus. The Birmingham Arms Manufacturing Company is making 30,000 rifles for Abdurrahman, the Ameer of Afghanistan.

BERLIN, May 23.—It is reported here that Russia has had for several months past an agent at Cabul, the capital of Afghanistan. This agent, the report says, has all along been disagnity of the capital of Afghanistan. This agent, the report says, has all along been disagnity of the capital of Afghanistan. ferry across that river: \$2,000,000 in building a

THE MITCHRLL-CLEARY FIGHT.

The Police Interfere in the Fourth Round and the Referee Declares It a Draw. SAN FRANCISCO, May 23 .- Eight thousand persons attended the glove contest between Charles Mitchell of Birmingham, England, and Mike Cleary of New York at Mechanics' Pavilion last night. The men appeared in the ring at 10%, apparently in the pink of condition. Harry Maynard acted as second for Mitchell, and Jack Dempsey, light-weight champion of America, appeared in the same capacity for Cleary. Tommy Chandler and Billy Jordan were chosen referees.

Round One.—Mitchell displayed the most science, and was speedler in delivery, setting in one powerful blow on the head and two heavy body blows. Cleary got in only one blow on Mitchell's ribs. The round was in favor of Mitchell. vor of Mitchell.

Round Two.—There was heavy in-fighting, Mitchell fighting Cleary over the ropes. Neither of the men was much injured, and the audience hissed and cried, "Hip-

much injured, and the audience misseu and crise, apportune."

Round Three.—Mitchell fought Cleary all around the ring, but Cleary got in several good body blows, one a right-hander, nearly knocking the wind out of Mitchell, Round Pour.—Blood was drawn on both men, and Cleary knocked Mitchell down twice. There was heavy in-fighting over the ropes, and the round ended with Cleary very grougy and blood streaming from his nose. in-fighting over the ropes, and the round ended with Cleary very grogy and blood streaming from his nose. The last part of the round was of the most brutal character, and the police interfered and storped the battle. The referees disagreed on the result, Jordan claiming that Cleary had the best of it, on account of knocking Mitchell down twice, and Chandler claiming the fight for Mitchell. It was finally decided a draw, amid the most intense excitement. It is the general impression that another round would have finished Cleary. A fight to a finish will probably be arranged.

Mitchell leaves for the East on Tuesday next, and will meet Burke in Chicago on June 8. Charles Lang of Cleveland challenged Mitchell to-day, but the latter declined to notice the challenge. The decision of the referee last night has created dissatisfaction in sporting circles. The best authorities claim that Mitchell was entitled to the fight, and that had it lasted a minute longer he would have knocked Cleary out.

GREAT LAND SLIDE NEAR PITTSBURGH. Houses and the Fort Wayne Track in Dan-

ger of Being Pushed Into the River. PITTSBURGH, May 23 .- The billside for a quarter of a mile along the Fort Wayne Raiload at Agnew, ten miles from the city, is sliding at the rate of four feet an hour. Some ten or twelve houses and the railroad track itself are in danger of being pushed into the river. The Fort Wayne Company has a large force of men at work, but so far they have been unable to arrest the land slide, and they fear that it will be impossible to do so. The rains of yesterday loosened the earth still further, and the inmates of the houses are preparing to leave for safer places. The recent rains and the thawing of the ground caused a large amount of water to collect near the top of the hill. Thoroughly scaked, the hillside began to come down yesterday afternoon. The tide is very deep. Trees are being moved bodily, roots and all, and threaten demolition to all below. If there should be more rain within the next twenty-four hours, the probabilities are that the whole bluff, with its thousands of tons of earth and stones, will be precipitated to the tracks, causing a blockade which would take several days to clear. force of men at work, but so far they have been

POUNDED GLASS IN THE BUCKWHEATS.

A Reminiscence of the Woman whose Body Francole Had in a Bag.

PITTSFIELD, May 23 .- The woman supcosed to have been murdered in New York by her husband. Francois, who was caught carry-Tatro, daughter of Isaac Tatro, now living in Vashington, about four miles from Pittsfield. She was a slight little woman when she lived here, a few years ago, weighing not over 100 nounds. Her family is remarkable for the number of children. Mrs. Isaac Tatro, the mother of Ceils. having had 24, a majority of whom are now living. They are poor, ignorant people, doing a little farming on the mountains, selling berries, greens, and baskets for a living. One daughter has been in the women's prison at Sherburpe. One son, Joseph Tatro, was hanged in Canada for murder. Ceils, when very young, married François Olivier, and had one son, who is now living in Cheshire, in this county. She one morning gave Ollivier a broakfast of buckwheat cakes with pounded glass mixed in them. He did not die, and they separated, she going off to Michigan with one Joe Hibbard. She was a slight little woman when she lived

A Bigamist Missing on the Day of his Trial. BALTIMORE, May 23. - When the case of Joseph Sherlock, accused of bigamy, was called in the Crimina Court in this city to-day, it was found that he had disap-peared, and his ball was forfeited. His two wives were present, with the ministers who performed the two cere-monies. Wife No. 2 said that Sherlock told her that he would rather commit succide than pay the penaity of his crime. An active search was instituted, but no trace of the missing man could be found, and his friends are afraid he has carried his threat into execution.

Extradition of Preller's Murderer,

WASHINGTON, May 23,-Marshal McDonald of WARRINGTON, May 25.—Margial McDonald Of St. Louis appeared at the State Department to-day, and presented the application for the extradition of Max-well, the murderer of Freller. Detective Tracy and Frant O'Neill both apply for designation as officers to serve the papers and bring back the prisoner, but objec-tion is made to more than one officer being detailed for this duty. The question has not been decided.

Fillibusters Landed in Cuba.

HAVAMA. May 23.—A fillibustering expedition, under Limbsno, Sanchez, and Varona has landed near santiage de Cuba. Particulars have not been obtained. The Governor-General has issued a decree, in which he declares the province of Santiage de Cuba to be in a state of size.

SHARP HAS GOT BROADWAY

HORSE CAR RAILS HASTILY LAID BELOW FOURTERNIH STREET. Seventy Workmen Bodging the Stages, Pry-ing Up the Pavement, and Making Thirge Lively Below Union Square—A Long Fight.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 24, 1885.—TWELVE PAGES.

The tall policeman at Broadway and Fourteenth street was surprised at noon yesterday marched up in double file and dropped crowbars with a clang on the corner. He was still more surprised when at precisely 12:05 they jabbed the crowbars into the crevices of the Belgian pavement at a point about twenty feet south of the Broadway crossing, and began to pry up the stones. He bestirred himself, and lemanded to know by what right they tore up the street. The foreman produced a [voluminous permit, printed in type-writing, on four sheets of paper, and signed by G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer, and D. Lowber Smith, Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Public Works. The permit was dated May 21, and it said that Jacob Sharp and others had per-mission to disturb the pavement of Broadway from Fifteenth street to the Battery, and to lay a double track railway thereon. Then followed the usual conditions as to relaying the pavement. The policeman was a little uncertain. "I should like to take this paper to the Sergeant," he said.
"Oh, no," replied the foreman. "I must

keep it to show my authority to other policemen who may ask for it." Nothing more was said, and the work went on briskly. Mr. McLean of Mr. Jacob Sharp's

Twenty-third street road was a spectator. This sudden start in railroad building on Broadway was brought about by a decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court handed down yesterday morning. After the report of the Commissioners in favor of Jacob Sharp's Broadway railroad had been confirmed by the Supreme Court, the antagonists of the road obtained an order requiring the railroad company to show cause why a stay of proceedings should not be granted pending an appeal to the Court of Appeals. Judge Daniels wrote a decision denying the stay. Judge Brady concurred. Word of this decision was at once telephoned by Mr. Sharp's lawyers to his office in West Twenty-third street, and they advised him to begin the work of laying the road as soon as possible. He hastened to notify the contractor whom he had hired to build the road. This was Mr. William Wharton, Jr., & Co. of Philadelphia, which is now building the 138th street raifroad in Harlem. Mr. Wharton hurried a number of his men down to Fourteenth street, and the work began. He superintended the work himself, and said he would keep men at work until midnight. Fifteen minutes after the first gang began work fifty Italian laborers carrying crowbars marched down and were put to work along Broadway as far down as Thirteenth street. They took up the blocks and piled them in heaps on the curb of the western sidewalk. A crowd gathered at the unusual sight, and expressions of favor and disfavor were heard on every side. The down stages tried to keep to the right of the laborers, but soon found their way blocked, and were confined to the eastern half of the roadway. The drivers chaffed the laborers, and seemed rather care-less whether they ran over them or not. Then came wagons laden with sand and long beams for sleepers and clanging piles of flat steel rails. By 2 o'clock a straight lane had been made through the street as far as Thirteenth street. The sleepers or bed beams were then laid in narrow ditches and fastened together by cross ties of iron. The rails were laid on them, so that the surface of the surrounding pavement. Nelson Dow was in charge of the track layers, and he made them work quickly.

By 4× o'clock the first block of track was completed and the made and mad pany to show cause why a stay of proceedings should not be granted pending an appeal to the

Irishment have been done long ago," he said.

"Should have been done long ago," he said.

After sunsot hundreds of small oil lamps were set along the track, and by their light the laborers worked industriously, and a thousand people looked on. About 11 o'clock the 200 laborers had laid tracks about two and a half blocks below Fourteenth street. As fast as the tracks were laid, the pavement was replaced, and a dozen men, whom the crowd them the "Philadelphia rammers." forced the stones into place. Their scientific work with the rammer was watched with interest by the crowd, who cheered them frequently. After them came two dozen men with shovels and four wagons filled with sand. The sand was thrown over the stones and alongside the tracks, and concealed the work that has permit allowed him to continue his work till 7 A. M.

Mr. Sharp began his fight for a street raliroad on Broadway in 1851, and received permission from the Common Council. Mayor Ambrose C. Kingsland vetoed the resolution, and the Aldermen passed it over the voto in defiance of an injunction from Judgo W. W. Campbell of the Supreme Court. For this contempt one of them was imprisoned and others fined.

Mr. Sharp obtained permission again from the Aldermen in 1853, and was met by a veto from Mayor Jacob A. Westervelt. There was great popular ciamor against the road, and dubs were organized to tear it up if it should be built.

In 1854 Mr. Sharp tried to get permission to build the road from the Legislature, and nearily succeeded with others in getting the tracks on upper Broadway. His principal opponents in all these attempts were A. T. Stewnard. The succeeded with others in getting the tracks on upper Broadway. His principal opponents in all these attempts were A. T. Stewnard. His form the Legislature and how the street, and old residents of New York will remember seeing a car standing on the Legislature in 1862. His T. 1856 and 1867 Mr. Sharp went to the Legislature, and then be gave in 1863 and while he was working there, Commodore vanderbilt sec

Courtney's Future as an Oarsman.

ITHACA. May 23.—Charles E. Courtney, the caraman who is at present coaching the Cornell crew, has informed his intimate friends here that he might row double scull with Conley of Maine this summer, but that on no account will be appear on the water in a sin gle scull. They will row against any combinat cept Hanlon and Teemer. Couriney pretends to take little interest in boating matters, and says that he expects to devote most of his time during the sext few months to his business in Union Springs. He is not in regular training, but goes out on the lake daily with the university crew. He says that Cornell has material for a good crew. He leaves here on Monday.

Mave Yeu Ever Meard
That every lady reader of this notice offiget all the silks, sating, dress goods or any other article in the dry goods inc. ladies fine shoes, suits wraps, shawls or that every man, youth, or boy can get a splendid suit of clothes as in ow in price as if they paid all its cash, on credit at 7. Kelly a 104 and 108 West 17th st., all door west of 6th sv. if he amploys no agents. A performal visit to this immense warerooms is necessary to open your secount. Ask to see his credit clerk.—Adv.

SECRETARY WHITNEY ON DECK.

He Overhauls the Omaha, and Requires a Sea Trip from the Delphis.

The United States frigate Omaha steamed up the North River from Bedloe's Island yesterday morning and dropped anchor off Twenty-third street near the Russian corvette Strelok. The two vessels saluted each other, and the Captains had a little talk, in which refer-

cai matters. All the many questions he asked were pertinent. This is about the result of his inspection:

The Omaha has been repaired so extensively that she is nearly new, and about as good as a modern wooden war ship, the be, except in regard to her machinery, which is old fashioned, and occupies twice the room that modern machinery would take up. She ran carry only 150 tons of coal, because of this scarcity of room, and, as she burns about airty tons of coal a day, she could not get acrost the cosan unloss she used her canvas more than haif, the time. She has an abundance of fancy woods, electric lights, and other new and costly improvements. Secretary Whitingy will soon officially announce the impressions of his visit to the frigate. He will look up the bills for the repairs in the mean time, and see what light they will shed on the \$2.5.08.

WASHINGTON, May, 2. Secretary Whitiney has sent the following letter to Mr. John Roach relative to the trial trin of, the Dolphin, which is to take place nost what.

You will, I think, recognic that the performances of the Dolphin thus far impost upon me she duty of exercising an unusual degree of caution in dealing with her. What would have been reasonable prudence in me some weeks since would not be so caution in dealing with her. What would have been reasonable prudence in me some weeks since would not be so now. It is quite possible that difficulties encountered in making her go through a trial trip may have been due to accident and temporary causes. But you would not now expect her to be accepted without your having an opportunity to demonstrate beyond all question the high character of her work. I understood you to assent the this proposition that is not a second to this proposition to the power contemplated, you do insist that, so far as your part is concerned, the plans have been properly executed.

I have given orders in accordance with our arrangement vasterday for a further trial to be held, under sim-

A YALE STUDENT ARRESTED.

tion of Minister Pholpe's Appointment. NEW MAYEN, May 23 .- Yale men are excited to-night, and the Scroll and Keys Society, a leading and powerful secret organization of the college; is scandalized over the arrest of one of its most influential members. Emile Adolphe Schultze, Jr., of Hoboken, N. J., a dashing, blue-eyed man of 21, who is a member of this year's graduating class. of the crowd of students who in March the surface of the surrounding pavement. Nelson Dow was in charge of the track layers, and he made them work quickly.

By 4% o'clock the first block of track was completed and the pavement reset, and the street was torn up as far as Eleventh street. Jacob Sharp stood on the corner of Twelfth istreet, and exulted over a victory for which he had fought during thirty-three years. He said that the work was in the hands of the contractors, and would be pushed as rapidly as possible to completion. The track would be connected at once, and operated with the upper Broadway railroad. He did not know whether there would be any more injunctions or not, but, if they were to come, he would just as soon have them now as later on. He would put no cars on until the whole road was ready.

Af 6 o'clock Mayor Grace and President Theron of the Xavier Union walked up Broadway arm in arm. They stopped at the corner of Thirtoenth street and watched the Italians. On the corner below Alderman Waite, who was one of the Railroad Committee, stood and smiled as he watched the rapid progress of the laborers, who then numbered 200 Italians and Irishmen.

"Should have been done long ago," he said. After sunset hundreds of small oil lamps were set along the track, and by their light the laborers would have been done long ago," he said. After sunset hundreds of small oil lamps were set along the track, and by their light the laborers would have been done long ago," he said. After sunset hundreds of small oil lamps were set along the track, and by their light the laborers worked industriously, and a thousand people looked on. About 11 o'clock the 200 laborers worked industriously, and a thousand people looked on. About 11 o'clock the 200 laborers worked industriously, and a thousand people looked on. About 11 o'clock the 200 laborers worked industriously, and a thousand people looked on. About 11 o'clock the 200 laborers worked industriously, and a thousand people looked on. About 11 o'clock the 200 laborers worked industriously, and a thousand

WASHINGTON, May 23 .- The President to-day appointed Michael M. Phelan of Missouri, editor of the Western Waschman of St. Louis, to be Consul-General of the United States at Halifax.

Ex-Senator Reward G. Ross of New Mexico, to be Governor of New Mexico.

Maris Taylor of Dakota, to be Surveyor-General of

Mark W. Sheafe, Register of the Land Office at Water-town, Dak:

Received of Public Money — Downer T. Brandle, at Water-town, Dek.; ex-Senator Thomas W. Tipton, as Bloomington, Neb.; Henry C. Branceser of Tokaheat Bolse, City, Idaho; A. C. Jose, C. Branceser of Tokaheat Bolse, City, Idaho; A. C. Jose, Gree, Matthew H. Maynard, and the Commental Makey. William C. Stussell of Louisiana, at Actitiophes, Le.; H. M. Bickel, at Larned, Kan. D. W. Ware of Missouri, to be Superintendent of the Yeilowstone National Park.

He also appointed to be United States Attorneys: Henry W. McCorry for the Western district of Tennessee, John B. Carland for Dakota, James H. Hawley Cor Idaho, and John Cripps Wickliffe for Kentucky.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed James McCausiand, Pairick M. Riley, and Carl E. Roudrup to be assistant inspectors of steam vessels for the district of New York.

The Postmasier-General to-day made about one hundred appointments of fourth-class Postmasters. It is understood that many of the appointment were made to fill vacancies caused by the removal of Virginia Postmasters. W. Sheafe, Register of the Land Office at Water-

Iron Workers' Wages.

PITTEBURGH, May 23.—After an all day ses-sion, the Scale Conference of the iron manufacturers and workmen adjourned this evening to meet again on Monday. The question of wages for the ensuing year's still unsettled, but it is understood that matters have so shaped themselves that a settlement at the meating is assured. It is asserted on trustworthy authority that the ten per cent. reduction proposition of the Amaganated Association will be accepted by the manufacturers.

United States Marshal Bunn.

WASHINGTON, May 23,—The President to-day appointed Waiter H. Bunn United States Marshal for the Northern district of New York. He lives in Coopers town and holds the office of Secretary of the State Democratic Committee, formerly held by Col. Lamont, the President's private secretary. Mr. Bunn was at one time Clerk of the State Assembly.

Verdict Against New York Bankers. CANAJOHARIE, May 28 .- In the County Court to-day William N. Johnston of this village obtained a vardict against Spencer Trank & Co. New York bankers, for \$5, 107. Johnston purchased \$10,000 of this Central income bends at the banking house of Trask & Co., and alleges that the managers of the house guaranteed him against loss. The case has been appraised.

The Michigan Sounte Does Not Concur. LANSING, May 23.-The joint resolutions passalamino, may 20.—The joint resolutions passed unanimously by the House of Representatives yes-terday defaoding Minister Lothrop against the charges made by several prominent newspapers throughout the country were taken up in the Senate this morning, and, after some discussion, tabled.

Handled the Mail for Forty Tears. WASHINGTON, May 28.—An Indiana Postmaster of the fourth class, whose resignation was received at the Post Office Department to-day, says that he was appointed during Freedent Polk's Administration, and has served continuously forty years. He recommends a Democrat as his successor.

On an Excursion to West Point.

WASHINGTON, May 23.-The Holyoke En

NEWBURGH, May 23.—Vice-President Norton of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad visited West Point to-day in his special car with his daughter and about fifty young ladges. They are school companions of his daughter, who attends a New York school. The party reached West Point at 11½ A. M. and left at 6 P. M. Saving \$49,487 on a Contract.

That every lady reader of this notice defines all the sitts, satins, dress goods or any other article in the dry goods line, isdeed fine shoes, suits, wraps, shawis, or that every man, youth, or boy can get a spleadid suit of clothes at low in price as if they paid all the sach, on credit at less than the contract for supplying the official reading at less warercome is necessary to open your second. Ask to see his credit clerk.—Adm.

If you need furniture or carpets, go to a concern like. Geogram Broa., 131, 135, 135 Sewery, cor. Grand at.—Adm.

WEDDING IN A DIME MUSEUM.

The Armiese Bridegroom Placing the Ring PHILADELPHIA, May 23 .- At the conclu sion of the noon performance at the Arch Street Dime Museum there was a stir in the audience when the curtain was rung up and the orchestra began playing a wedding march. Then a maiden with very red cheeks marched the Captains had a little talk, in which reference was made to the expected visit of Secretary Whitney to the Omaha to see where the \$545,208 spent in repairing and reconstructing her since 1881 had been put. The navy yard tug Catalpa, with Lieut. J. J. Hunker and Commodore Chandler aboard arrived at the foot of West Twenty-second street at 11% he was a clergyman. The armiess man o'clock. Secretary Whitney, Chief Naval Constructor Wilson, and several engineers got aboard the tug and were taken out to the Omaha, which saluted the Secretary with seventeen guns. The Strelok also fired seventeen onteen guns. The Streick also fired seventeen guns. The Streick also fired seventeen guns, to which the Omain responded by running up the Bussian flag at the fore.

Capt. Thomas Selfridge showed the Secretary. Naval Constructor Wilson, and Lieut. Hunker over the vessel. Lieut Hunker reports that the inquiries of the Secretary evinced an astonishing familiarity with nautical matters. All the many questions he asked were pertinent. This is about the result of his lapection:

With bridgement the tase of his feet to such an extent that he cast, writes, and, in fact, uses his toes for almost anything that fingers are ordinarily used for. While sitting in the museum Miss Sadle-Bougtein saw him and fell desperately in love with film. The armless man returned her love, and the grand march down the also of the museum to-day was preliming to the man extent that he cast, writes, and, in fact, uses his toes for almost anything that fingers are ordinarily used for. While sitting in the museum Miss Sadle-Bougtein saw him and fell desperately in love with film. The armless man returned her love with film.

an extent that he eats, writes, and, in fact, uses his toes for almost anything that fingers are ordinarily used, for. While sitting in the museum Miss Sadie Boustein saw him and fell desperately in love with Him. The armiess man returned her love and the grand march down, the siste of the museum to-day was preliminary to a wedding.

With bridesmail and groomsman on either side. John Huber and Miss Boustein stood up to be married, it was the first appearance of the bushing bride on the stage, but she did not exhibit any of the stage fright common to such occasions. She was attired in a neatly fitting light dress trimmed with velvet. She is 31 years old, and fairly handsome. The bridesroom looked supremely happy. He was playful as a kitten, too. The Rev. Mr. Harding introduced himself to the groom, who raised his foot and shook the hand of the satonished clergyman so vigorously that his spectacles fell down into the orchestra, Mr. Harding announced that he was ready to proceed, and the parties took their positions on the stage. The bride repeated the responses in a firm voice, as did the groom. There was greant curjosity manifested as to how he should place the ring on the bride's finger, but such a triffe presented no difficulties to him. Seating himself in a chair he took the ring between the toes of his right foot, and, taking hold of his bride's hand with his left toes, he gracefully placed the ring omitted half foot and, taking hold of his bride's hand with his left toes, he gracefully placed the ring on the fourth finger. Mr. Harding omitted half the ceremony, and this led the audience to believe that the whole affair was a trick. The preacher, however, says differently.

I married them according to the ritual of my Church." he said, but a good deal of it is useless, and I omitted it.

Mr. Huber wound one of his legs about the waist of his bride, drew her toward him, and kissed her, much to the delight of the audience, and thus ended the ceremony.

RECEIVERS FOR THE POSTAL.

Mr. Mackny's Contributions Said to Have Floated the Company Thus Par.

Judge Lawrence appointed Albert B. Chandler and Henry Rosener receivers of the Postal made by consent in a sequestration suit brought against the company by Campbell C. Broun and Thomas Fieming, who, on May 15, obtained a judgment against the company for \$105,000 in judgment against the company for \$105.000 in an action upon a promissory note, made in June, 1884. Both of the recalvers are officers of the company. For some time efforts have been making for a reorganization of the finances of the company, which has kept its head above water by the contributions of Mr. John W. Mackey. Up to the present time these efforts have not been successful, although some progress has been made. It is eadd by friends of the company that the receivership is in the interests of those who are most largely interested in the concern, and are trying to effect a reorganization.

Indian Contracts Awarded.

These Indian contracts were awarded yesterch, \$1.90; 2,100 men's brown duck sack coats, unveralis, Max Juhn. 35 cents; 8,601 pairs men's brown duck overails, Isaac Wallach, 81.78; 950 men's brown duck overcoats, unlined, Isaac Wallach, 82.13; 1,010 boys brown duck paints, lined, Isaac Wallach, \$1.12; 4,577 men's brown duck paints, lined, Isaac Wallach, \$1.35; 300 boys' brown duck suits, unlined, Isaac Wallach, \$1.96; 580 boys' brown duck suits, lined, Isaac Wallach, \$1.90; 350 boys' brown duck suits, lined, Isaac Wallach, 15; cents; 4,060 men's calico shirts, Isaac Wallach, 16; cents; 4,060 men's calico shirts, Isaac Wallach, 16; cents; 4,760 men's hickory shirts, V. Henry Rothschild, 29; cents; 1,770 men's hickory shirts, V. Henry Rothschild, 29; cents; 1,512 boys' gray flannel shirts, A. Prochownick, 35 cents; 10,860 men's gray flannel shirts, A. Prochownick, 55 cents; 2,214 boys' red flannel shirts, Isaac Wallach, 76 cents; 2,296 men's brown duck vests, lined, Isaac Wallach, 78 cents; 520 men's brown duck vests, unlined, Isaac Wallach, 78 cents; 520 men's brown duck vests, unlined, Isaac Wallach, 60 cents.

Once a Well-known Hotel Keeper.

45 years old, was taken to the New York Hospital on May 14 suffering from a fractured skull. He died yes-terday afternoon. A lawyer named Waters, who has an office at 9 Chambers street, says that Barr, on May 14, was found lying in the hallway of the building in a sort of stupor. A policeman was called to remove him. The policeman lifted him up and helped him out on the stoop, when Barr, in an effort to straighten up, toppled over the railing into the area below.

In 1872 Mr. Barr kept a hotel in Perth Amboy. Next year he opened the Pavilion at New Brighton, and a Year later the Naptune House at Tappan Zee. In 1875 he opened the Arlington House at Saratoga. Early in 1860 he joined the Savanth Regiment, and after a few years was made a First Lieutenant. He resigned in 1868. He died ponniless, leaving a widow and one child.

Lying Metionless 56 Days and Without Food COLUMBIA, May 23.-Physicians and savants are purzied over the case of Miss Lula West, a beautiful young lady of Laurens, S. C., who was stricken with paralysis two months ago. Her case has baffled the best medical skill in the State, and her tengoity to life is wonderful. She has lain in a perfectly helpless con-dition for nearly two months, to day being the Sity-eighth day. During all this time she has been finable to move hand or foot or to speak so as to be understood, neither has also partaken of a particle of any kind of nourishment.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 23. via Galveston.-The Dovernment has permitted the garrison at Vers Cruz to be vaccinated with yellow fever virus, according to Dr

be vaccinated with yellow fever virus, according to Dr. Carmona's system. Experiments were first made on prisoners who volunteered for the purpose. Persons vaccinated with the virus have all the premonitory symptoms of the feyer. It is thought that the incoulation will serve as a complete protection for four or five years. Grid, interest is felt in the discovery, and the system will be tried on the west coast and in honors.

A fine building with bride, with brown-stone trimmings, it feetly to the doffer of Tenth avenue and 181st street. It will be known as the Manhattan Hospital, and will be free institution for invalids and unfortunates of the horth and of Manhattan Island. The corner stone was laid feelerday, with interesting cafemonies. There wis a large forwed present, including D. G. Yaengiling, fr., and string B. Brown. Assistant District Attorney Bell and Dr. Hodenstein made addresses.

A Statue of Pather Mathew.

The Father Mathew Total Abstinence Memorial Society has issued an appeal for funds for the erection of a status in Central Park to the memory of Father Mathew. Subscriptions will be received at the Tubics office. I Barciary street, or by Andrew Lapine. 428 West Thirty seventh street; William J. McCoy. 570 West Eleventh street, or at the meeting room of the society, of Union Square, on Wednesday evenings.

He Plugged Up the Engine and Went On. The engineer of a train on the Delaware. Lackawahna and Western Railroad at noon yesterday pulled the cord to blow his whistle for Milburn Station. Instantly there was a sharp report, followed by a rush of steam, and the whistle went scaring toward the clouds. The engineer took a piece of wood, and whittled a ping which he drove into the hole through which the steam was escaping, and went on all right.

The Steamships All Hight.

Telegrams and telephone messages from New York asking if one of the North German Lloyds steamers had been disabled were received last night at the company's wherf in Hoboken. The Captain in charge said the steamers were all right. The Habburg sailed yesterday, and the Elder came up to the dock yesterday.

Linguist Wells Missing. Charles C. Wells left his home in Newark of Tuesday to come to this city. He has not been heard of

by his friends since. His age is 49, and he is baid. It is said he speaks several languages, and that it is his habit to accost a stranger in the one that happens to be upper

Odlumlem.

Benjamin Burt, a fife major of Company D. New Brunswick, announced his intent

John Belancy Attempts Suicide. While John Delancy, once a wealthy mer-chant of this city, was suffering from despondency on Friday night, he tried to shoot himself at Bay Bidge, where he was temperatily regiding.

WHERE JESUS TAUGHT

EXPLORATIONS IN MOST SACRED LO. CALITLES OF CHRISTIANITY,

The Piace where the Saviour Sent the Evil Spirits Into the Herd of Swinc.

HATFA, March 20 .- When we had suffciently satisfied our curiosity in regard to the dolmens, which I described in my last letter. the sheik who was our guide disappeared suddenly over the edge of the plateau on which they stood down what seemed to be a precipica of black basalt. His reply to our anxious in-quiry as to whither he was leading us "to very old stones, with writing on them," was a talismanic utterance which at once overcame all hesitation. On such occasion there rises in the mind of the cold and weary and half-starying traveller (and I answered to this description at the moment) visions of possible Monbite stones, trilingual inscriptions, and all the other prizes which reward successful Palestine research. I felt, therefore, ready to make any plunge into unknown depths that he might choose to suggest, but certainly this was a bad one. Some 2,000 feet below us, distant not more than seven miles, gleamed the still waters of the sea of Gallice. We stood on the upper edge of one of the branches of the Wady Samak, which leads down to it. To our left, scarce a mile off, we could see the old crusading ruin of the Kasr Berdawil, or Baldwin's castle, perched on a promontory, the sides of which are sheer precipices, thus offering to the old warriors a position of magnificent strength. It is one of the least known of the crusading strongholds, but I was assured by a friend, who, so far as I know, is the only traveller who has visited it, that beyond a few crumbling walls there was absolutely nothing to be seen, so, as I had better game in prospect, I did not turn aside to it, as I had originally intended, but resolutely prepared to risk my neck amid the basalt blocks of the cliff down which the shelk was now disappearing. Fortunately, though it was a bad descent, it was not a long one. I never could understand how my horse managed it, for I had left him to take care of himself, finding my own legs a safer method of descent; but in these lonely regions the instinct of not getting separated from the rest of the party is as strong with animals as with men, and they may generally be trusted to follow their companions.

After scrambling down about 500 feet we came to a sort of bench or narrow plateau, on the flank of the ravine, and on turning round a huge rock of black basalt came suddenly upon one of the most delightful scenic surprises which it was possible to imagine. Here in this wild inaccessible spot, in ages long gone by, the ancients had evidently contrived a secure and enchanting retreat, for it was provided with the first requisite of beauty and of pleasure-a copious fountain of water. It lay in crystal purity in a still, oblong pool eneath the perpendicular black rock. Against the rock and projecting from it were two large arches which constructed of solid masonry, with blocks of stone of immense size. One of these arches was almost destroyed, but the other was still in perfect preservation. - It measured 23 feet in breadth, 16 feet in height, and 6 feet 6 inches in depth, this being therefore the width of the fountain, which was also 23 feet long and about two feet deep. To my astonishment it contained numbers of small fish, which was the more surprising, as it possessed no apparent outlet; but it was too cold and fresh and sparkling to be anything but a living stream, and probably disappeared by a subterranean passage through a large crevice which I ob-

served in the rock.

The wide spreading branches of a venerable oak which grew directly in front of the arch, threw a delightful shade over it, while delicate ferns clothed the sides of the grotto, which seemed to woo us to a repose and indolence which was alas, under the circumstances dehied to us. On the keystone of the arch there was a partially effaced inscription. Though it was sixteen feet overhead and therefore inaccessible, I should not have abandoned some attempt to decipher it had I not felt sure that even if I was close to it, it was too much defaced by the storms of ages to be legible. I feel little doubt, however, about its having been in the Greek character; while on a slab of stone at the side of the spring I found carved the figure of a lion which was in good preservation, and of which

I made a sketch.

The shelk was so impatient to take me somewhere else that he scarcely allowed me time to avail myself of this tempting spot to take the refreshment of which I stood much in need. Kanatar, or, being interpreted, "the place of arches," a name evidently derived from its most striking feature, and he said there was a ruin close by. This turned out to be hundred yards distant, and consisted of walls still standing to a height of about seven feet, composed of three courses of stone, the blocks averaging about two feet one way by two feet six the other, but being in some instances much larger. These walls enclosed an area of about fifty feet by thirty-five, which was covered by a mass of ruins which had been tossed about in the wildest confusion, It was quite evident that it had been the work of an earthquake. Six columns, varying from ten to twelve feet in height, rose from the tumbled masses of building stone at every angle. It was impossible without moving the huge blocks which encumbered their bases and hid their pedestals, and balanced them in ali sorts of positions, to tell whether they were in situ or not. The huge moulded stones which formed the sides of the entrance, though still one above the other, had been shaken out of position, but they bore all the character of carving which is peculiar to Jewish architecture, and at once led me to conclude that here, as at Eddikke, I had discovered the ruins of an ancient Jewish synagogue, dating probably from the first or second century A. D. This impression was confirmed as I came to examine the ruin more narrowly. Here was the large stone cut in the shape of an arch, which had probably stood upon the lintel of the principal entrance; and here was a fragment of a hand-some cornice of the same peculiar pattern I had found at Eddikke, resembling the egg and dart pattern of modern ornamentation. Here were the columns inside the walls of the building instead of outside, which would have been the case had it been a Greek temple, and here were the massive stones, not set in mortar, which would have been the case if it had been an early Christian basilica or church. Here, too, was a stone on which was carved the representation of an eagle, in deference to the prejudices of the Roman conquerors under whose auspices these synagogues appertaining to the Jowish Patriarchate of Tiberias were built, the work having evidently been executed

by Roman workmen. I could find no inscription, but it would take days to examine all the stones thoroughly, and it is most probable that a careful investigation of them would reveal something which would throw a still more definite light on the character and period of the building, though I con-fees I entertain very little doubt in respect to either. Altogether I regard these ruins of Umm el Kanatar as the most interesting discovery I have yet made, and as being well worthy nother visit and a more minute examination

than I was able to bestow upon them. The sheik now appeared to think he had done his duty, and expressed his intention of returning to his village and of leaving me to find my way down the Wady Samak by myself. This Idid not object to as there was still plenty of daylight, and I could, in fact, make out from where I was now standing the posttion of the ruins of Kerse on the margin of the